

In this species (*albopilosum*) the male does not always come out of the nest when the female brings a spider. Perhaps the nest is enough larger than in *rubrocinctum* to accommodate them both comfortably. As a usual thing, however, he enters on the back of the female. The spiders brought by *albopilosum* are larger than those used by *rubrocinctum*. They sometimes bring such heavy specimens of *Epeira insularis* that they are carried with difficulty, the wasp alighting and dragging the spider into the hole instead of flying directly in, as usual.

Mr. W. H. Ashmead has noted that *albopilosum* stores its nest with aphides but in the cases that we observed they used only spiders. There can be no mistake on this point as we more than once took the spider from the wasp as she was entering the nest. In a recent letter Mr. Ashmead says that his notes were made in the field, and that it was probably a case of mistaken identity on his part.

We sometimes found the parasitic *Melittobia* fly in the nests of *rubrocinctum*, and from two nests we reared the common fly *Pachyophthalmus aurifrons*.

We do not know how many nests are stored by the female in one season, nor the length of time taken in the development of the young. Two nests, sealed up on June 30 and July 1 are at the present time, August 31, still unopened.

The interest of the wasps in family affairs seems to flag in the second week of August and we saw no new nests started after the fifteenth, so that it is probable that after that time the hard working little creatures enjoy a well earned holiday on the blossoms of the aster and the golden rod.

We are under many obligations to Mr. W. H. Ashmead for his kindness in naming for us both the wasps and their parasites. His name is a sufficient guarantee for the correctness of the identification.

THE LARVA OF HARRISINA CORACINA CLEMENS.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell has sent me larvae of a *Harrisina* found on *Vitis vinifera* at Las Cruces, New Mexico. Mr. Cockerell takes the moth of *H. coracina* commonly on the same vines, and also a few *H. metallica*; but he does not think that these are the larvae of the latter, as they are so much more rare. With this conclusion I agree, as the larvae differ too much from our *H. americana* to be those of the closely allied *H. metallica*.

Larva. Shaped as *H. americana*, thick, flattened, the head retractile. Yellow; cervical shield, warts on joint 2, a band on joint 3 covering the three upper warts and the two lower ones also black; a band on joint 4 and on 5 to wart vi; a band on joints 6, 8, 10, 11 and 12 to the spiracle and the anal plate black, including the short hairs. Purple patches extend between the bands on joints 5 and 6, running forward to cover the lateral area of joint 4 to the band on that

segment and in a rounded point subventrally nearly to the foot; edging the band of joint 8 in front, widest at the lower edge of the band; between the bands on joints 10 and 11 and edging the band on 10 in front in the same manner as the band on 8. Wart areas low, flattened, rather large, covered with short black hairs. Warts i and ii consolidated, iv and v consolidated, normal for the highest Microlepidopterous type (*Anthrocerina*).

A sack-like evaginated pouch on joint 2 below and behind the subventral wart. A series of paired intersegmental dorsal, and single larger intersegmental lateral glandular dots, pale in the purple markings. Thoracic feet light brown. Head shining brown-black. The spiracle on joint 5 is a little higher up than those on joints 6 to 12, but the wart above it is not modified. Around the spiracle on joints 6 and 11, a circular inflated area is situated, that on joint 11 projecting below in a lip-like prolongation. Width of head about 1 mm.

ENALLAGMA PICTUM Morse.

This species was described (*Psyche*, Aug. 1895) from a single dry example of each sex. Fresh specimens obtained this summer enable me to better characterize the coloration of the male. In flight the living insect is a very noticeable species, the head and thorax appearing of a vivid red. The eyes are deep cinnabar; postocular stripe and pale parts of the thorax light vermilion, palest on sides; legs and sides of segments 1, 2, 3, of abdomen yellow flushed with red; sides of 8, 9, 10, rufous. The ♀ is yellow and deep greenish black.

A. P. Morse.

RHODITES TUMIDUS.

In my article in *Psyche*, August, 1895, on the gall of *Rhodites tumidus*, a mistake was made in the determination of the gall-producer. My thanks are due to Prof. C. P. Gillette for calling my attention to this error. The gall described in the above article be-

longs to *R. bicolor*. The mistake occurred inadvertently in writing down a list of determinations, before they were sent me.

C. H. Tyler Townsend.

EDWARDS'S BUTTERFLIES OF N. A.

In the 16th part of his *Butterflies of North America*, which appeared early in October, Mr. W. H. Edwards has given us one of the most important and interesting of this third series. The three species selected for representation are *Parnassius smintheus*, *Satyrus charon* and *Chionobas gigas*. Every stage of each is represented by the usual wealth and beauty of illustration, which were we not now accustomed to it would strike us with amazement, excepting the last species of which the chrysalis and the last half of the larval life are yet unknown. As to *Parnassius*, no such illustration of a species of the genus has ever been attempted. This Part is particularly valuable, since Mr. Edwards has enriched his text with abundant observations and field notes from his correspondents, so that *Parnassius* extends to 16 quarto pages and *Chionobas* to 11. There is much interesting new matter regarding the formation of the abdominal pouch of the female *Parnassius* and figures are for the first time given of Scudder's peraplast, the supposed male implement in its formation. The *Chionobas* portion contains remarkably full comparisons of the habits and distribution of three species of the genus: *gigas*, *californica* and *iduna*, largely from Mr. W. G. Wright's notes, in justification of their belief in the distinctness of these three forms, denied by Elwes.

Another part will presumably conclude the series, but we must express the hope that the indefatigable author will be encouraged by extended subscriptions to begin another series forthwith. Material is not lacking.

Mr. C. H. Tyler Townsend writes us that his future address will be Las Cruces, N. Mexico.